

ic Sale.

ed of trust from George  
über, to secure the par-  
tum of money to Doctor  
be exposed to sale, on  
any next, on the premises  
GROUND, lying upon  
Duke-street and east side of  
Duke-street 88 feet to a  
PIECE of GROUND  
side of Duke-street at  
Water-street, extending  
27 feet 10 inches, a  
10 inches to a 10 feet

James Keith,  
ic Sale.

the Orphans' Court  
y, & state of Maryland.  
Public Sale, at the house  
ber, in St. Mary's near  
11th day February, if then  
day,  
erty of Richard  
ond,  
d County and state do  
s, Horses, a Car  
, &c.  
months. Good security  
interest from the day of  
r twenty dollars, all up  
to commence at twelve

A WHITE BOND,  
Executive  
lawsw

give Notice,  
bath obtained from the  
Saint Mary's county and  
ers of administration on  
f Richard Bond, late of  
and state, deceased—  
claims against the said  
warned to exhibit the  
with the proper vouch-  
scriber, living in Saint  
ate of Maryland, at or  
of July next; or they  
be excluded from all  
and this 13th day of Ja

White Bond,  
Executive  
lawsw  
e to Rent.  
FISHING-SHORE, to  
g Tubs, to rent for the  
ger time if desired.  
Washington.  
2 w

INMENT.

I MOTT,  
Tavern, Alexandria,  
ain travellers, and o  
er, at the WHITE  
second turnpike gate,  
ndria, on the road to  
and flatters himself  
hes and convenience  
sure him a portion of  
and grain of every  
shed for stock.

C E.

HING LANDING  
Creek.  
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s to rent for one or  
ng the place where  
mit's shop, with a  
Dwelling House in  
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Moreland.

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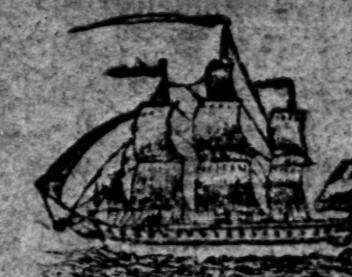
ds, and bbls,  
s\*

nd Market Madeira  
pes.

asks,

tles, & Co.

# Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



# Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1809.

O. 24c2

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and

Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,  
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Rec's Cyclopedias,

No. 16. is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

City Tavern and Hotel,  
ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

R E SPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS  
R and the PUBLIC in general, that he has  
taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city,  
called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL,  
lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby.  
He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give  
the greatest satisfaction to every person, as  
no exertions on his part shall be wanted to  
keep up the high character which this Ta-  
vern has, as being one of the best in the Uni-  
on: and assures them that he will always  
have an assortment of the best liquors and  
good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good  
accommodations at the above house, on rea-  
sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week,  
month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on  
the continent are regularly taken and filed at  
the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and  
are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve  
clock in the evening, at a short notice,  
from one to twenty.

November 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-  
day night last, a black Negro slave named  
ELIAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years  
of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the  
small pox, of a downy look, stout made—  
he had on when he went away a blue jacket  
and trousers nearly new, and took with him  
from off a bed two pair of blankets, one bound  
on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some  
time back from Capt. Rubin Johnson of this  
place, and lived some time in New York and  
Boston, and went by the name of Archibald  
Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—  
can play a little on the violin. Whoever will  
bring him to me, or commit him to jail, it  
taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if tak-  
en out of town the above reward, with all  
reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwistle.

eo!st

## EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,  
PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in  
this place, for the purpose of teaching  
twenty young gentlemen (should so many of  
them) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will in-  
struct them in the various Languages, to wit,  
Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in  
Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use  
of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—  
Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application  
to be made at Mr. James Bacon's, King

street.

January 3.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Washington  
Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom:

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay  
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and  
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-  
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-  
ted attention, together with the diligence,  
care, and activity of his servants, he will be  
able to render his customers the most perfect  
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-  
dition than formerly, for the accommoda-  
tion of travellers.

James Dawson.  
Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

TICKETS

FOR SALE AT  
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,  
IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of \$30,000  
1 of 20,000  
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, \$8 50.  
December 29.

TO LET,

WHAT eligible stand for business lately  
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the  
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Lots Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CL-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.

Real Maccauba Snuff,  
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO.

A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROC-  
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
ian, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herring  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Soil Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russi-

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Raven-

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

seens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coars-

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. & c.

January 12.

## Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue  
Store, or a credit,

25 hhds. of Sugar.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Feb. 3.

## Charitable Marine Lottery.

The Fifteenth Day's Drawing the wheel  
gained 81310  
Former gain 15493

Total \$16803

The Sixteenth Day's Drawing takes place  
this afternoon at three o'clock.

Present price of tickets 8 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

February 3.

## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for  
sale, at his house on Washington-street, op-  
posite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine  
and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing  
Twine; Shad & Herrings Twine; Sacking  
and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces.  
Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

## MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d qua-  
lity—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12.

d3w

## FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 17.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

[Mr. Quincy's speech continued.]

The dependence of G. Britain upon her manufactures, and their dependence upon us for supply and consumption—the greatness of her debt—her solitary state engaged with a world in arms—the fortunes and the power of the French emperor—the certain effect of the commercial prohibitions of combined Europe upon her maritime power; such were the uniform considerations in support of this policy, adduced by the friends of administration on this floor, or in this nation.

There, on the contrary, the considerations urged as the motive for it were altogether different. Let us recur to the language which our minister was directed to hold to the court of Great Britain, on this subject. The secretary of state, in his letter of the 23d of December, 1807, to Mr. Pinkney, thus dictates to him the course he is to pursue in impressing on the British cabinet the objects of the embargo. "I avail myself of the opportunity to inclose you a copy of a message from the president to Congress, and their act, in pursuance of it, laying an embargo on our vessels and exports. The policy and causes of the measure are explained in the message itself.—But it may be proper to authorise you to assure the British government, as has been just expressed to its minister here, that the act is a measure of precaution only, called for by the occasion; that it is to be considered as neither hostile in its character, nor as justifying, or inviting, or leading to hostility with any nation whatever, and particularly as opposing no obstacle whatever to amicable negotiations and satisfactory adjustments with Great Britain, on the subjects of difference between the two countries." Here our administration expressly declare that "the policy and causes of the measure are explained in the message itself." And in that message the "dangers with which our vessels our seamen and merchandise are threatened," and "the great importance of keeping in safety these essential resources," are the sole causes enumerated as explanatory of that policy. At the court of Great Britain then our minister was directed to represent this measure as merely intended to save our essential resources. But administration were not content with the direct assertion of this motive, they abjure any other. They expressly direct our minister "to assure the British government that the act is A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION ONLY," and "that it opposes no obstacle whatever to amicable negotiations between the two countries." Here then the friends of administration, speaking, as is well known, its language, allege, in this country, that the embargo is a measure of coercion, and that if persisted in rigorously, it will reduce Great Britain to our terms. Whereas the minister of the United States, speaking also the language of administration, is directed, unequivocally, to deny all this in Great Britain, and to exclude the idea of coercion, by declaring it to be a *precaution only*. Certainly never was there a policy more perfectly characteristic. It is precisely that policy, which one deeply skilled in the knowledge of the human character, described as "a language official and a language confidential." A language for the ear of the American people. An opposite for the ear of the British cabinet. If this had been, as the minister of the United States was directed to assure the British cabinet, "a measure of precaution only," why were the friends of administration permitted to advocate it as a measure of coercion? Why is it continued after all pretence of precaution has ceased? Did not administration know that if it were supported here, on the ground of coercion that this fact would necessarily be understood in Great Britain, and that it must form "an obstacle to negotiation" notwithstanding all their declarations? If therefore it had been truly "a measure of precaution only," would not administration have

been the first to have counteracted such an opinion and not permitted it to have gained any ground here or elsewhere? Yet they countenance this opinion in America, at the moment they are denying it in G. Britain. And why? The reason is obvious and is conclusive in support of the position, that it was at first, as it is now, simply a measure of coercion. The mode adopted by administration is the only one they could adopt, with any hope of success, in case the object was coercion, and the very mode they would avoid, had it been really precaution. There is not an individual in the U. States, so much of a child, as not to know that the argument of precaution was good only for ninety, or at farthest an hundred and twenty days. After our ships and seamen were in port, which within that time, would have been principally the case, the reason of precaution was at an end. Upon the principle that self-interest and intelligence of the merchant and navigator, are the best guides and patrons of their own concerns; and that the stake, which society has in the property of the citizen is better secured by his own knowledge and activity than by any general regulations whatsoever. It was necessary, therefore, in the U. S. to resort early to the idea of coercion, and to press it vigorously. Otherwise the people of America could not be induced to endure beyond the time when the reason of precaution had ceased. In America, therefore, it was coercion. But in Great Britain the state of things was altogether the reverse. Administration knew perfectly well, not only from the character of the British nation, but also from the most common principles of human nature, that once present this embargo to it as a measure of coercion, to compel it to adopt, or retract any principle of adopted policy, and there was an end of negotiation. It would have been like laying a drawn sword upon the table, and declaring "yield us what we demand, or we will push it to the hilt into your vitals." In such case, it was perfectly apparent that there could be received from an independent nation, but one answer: "Take away your sword, withdraw your menace, while these continue we listen to nothing." Aware of the inevitable consequence, administration not only aver that it is precaution, but even condescend to deny it is any thing else, by declaring that it is this, and this only. Thus in G. Britain, precaution was the veil, under which a sword was passed into her side. But, in the U. S. coercion was the palatable liquor, with which administration softened and gargled the passage, while it thrust at the point of the bayonet, the bitter pill of embargo down the throats of the American people. It is this variation of the avowed motive to suit the unquestionable diversity of the state of things in this country and Great Britain, combined with the fact, that the embargo is continued, long after the plea of precaution has ceased to be effectual, that produces a perfect conviction in my mind, that precaution was little more than the pretext, and that coercion was in fact the principal purpose of the policy. Indeed how is it possible to conclude otherwise, when the very mode of argument adopted in each country was the only one which could have made coercion successful, and the very one which would have been avoided if precaution had been the real and only motive? I cheerfully submit the correctness of this conclusion to the consideration of the people.

I come, now, to my second proposition. That it was the intention of administration to persevere in this measure of embargo until it should effect, if possible, the proposed object, and as I believe, at all hazard. The evidence of this intention I gather, not only from the subsequent perseverance in this system, in spite of the cries of distress heard in one quarter of the union, and the dangers not to be concealed resulting from an adherence to it, but from the very tenor of the law, from its original form and feature. If this had been, as was asserted by administration, originally a *measure of precaution only*, there was every reason why it should be limited, and none why its duration should be unlimited. A limited embargo was conformable to precedent, in this country. It was conformable to practice in others. There was less question of its constitutionality. And certainly much less to be jealous of it, as a transfer of power to the executive. The question of precaution having reference to the interests of the merchant, and of the other classes of the community, was naturally one which the members of this house, emanating directly from the people, were best qualified to decide, and was the last which they ought or would, in such case, have submitted to the entire control of another branch of the legislature. But as, notwithstanding assertions, it was in fact a measure of coercion, a very different principle operated in its formation. It was to be used as a weapon against G. B. If drawn against her, it was necessary to be put into such a situation as certainly to effect its purpose. If drawn, it was not to be sheathed, until this had been done, or until it had reached the marrow and the vitals of the enemy. But with such a purpose, a limited embargo would have been a nerveless weapon. At every term of its limitation, it would have been under the control of this House; a body deeply responsible to the people, liable intimately to be affected by their feelings and passions. These would have instantly operated upon this House, which never could have been brought to continue the measure one moment longer than it was for the interest and consentaneous to the wishes of the mass of their fellow citizens. But if the intention was to keep if possible these restrictions upon the people, until they effected their object at all hazards, then no other course could be adopted but that of unlimited embargo. The whole commercial power given to us by the constitution, was thus transferred absolutely to the President and twelve men, in the other branch of the legislature. Men, from their situation and their tenure of office, not so likely to be affected by the interests of the people, or so able to sympathise with them, as the members of this House. If it were intended then to keep this instrument of coercion aloof from the influence of the people, so that it might be maintained long after they had ceased to approve it, this was the only course which could be adopted. This House could not be trusted with the power of re-enacting it. The weapon would be shortened and weakened, if it remained in our control. But in the exclusive possession of the President and 12 men, its whole force might be wielded with the greatest possible efficacy. It is from this feature of the embargo law reconcileable to no other intention than a predetermined to persevere in it aloof to the people's sufferings, until it had effected, if possible, its object, as well as from the actual obstinacy of adherence after the most manifest symptoms of discontent, in the commercial states, that I draw the conclusion, that such was the original determination of administration. And not only so, but I am perfectly of opinion, that such is still their intention, and that if the people will bear it, this embargo will be continued not only until next May, but until next September. Yes, sir, to next May twelve-month. Having this conviction, a sense of duty obliges me to declare it and thus to state the reasons of it.

I come now to my third position. Not only that embargo was resorted to, as a mean of coercion; but that from the first, it was never intended by administration to do any thing effectual, for the support of our maritime rights. Sir, I am sick, sick to loathing of this eternal clamor of "war, war, war," which has been kept up, almost incessantly on this floor now for more than two years. Sir, If I can help it, the old women of this country, shall not be frightened in this way any longer. I have been a long time a close observer of what has been done and said by the majority of this house, and for one, I am satisfied that no insult, however gross, offered to us by either France or Great Britain, could force this majority into a declaration of war. To use a strong but common expression. It could not be kicked into such a declaration by either nation. Letters are read from the British minister. Passions are excited by his sarcasms. Men get up and recapitulate insults. They rise and exclaim "perfidy," "robbery," "falsehood," "murder."

"Unpacking hearts with words and fell a cursing, like a very drab, a scullion."

Sir—is this the way to maintain national honor or dignity? Is it the way to respect abroad or at home? Is the perpetual recitation of wrongs the ready path to redress, or even the means to keep alive a just sense of them in our minds? Are these sensibilities likely to remain for a long time very keen, which are kept constantly under the lash of the tongue?

The grounds on which I conclude it was the intention of administration to do nothing else effectual, in support of our maritime rights, are these, that if it had ever been contemplated to fight for them, less would have been said about war, & more preparation made for it. The observation is common; and just as true of collective bodies of men, as of individuals, that those fight the best who make the least noise upon the subject. The man of determined character shews his strength in his muscles, in the attitude he assumes, in the dignified position in which he places himself. Just so the men, determined to maintain the rights and honor of the nation. They consider the nature of the exigency, the power of the nation, with which they are likely to

involve their country; what preparations are necessary to its ultimate success. They do not content themselves with evaporating words of passion. They look to the ends, and devise and put in trial such means as are suited to a safe and honorable issue.

This conduct speaks more terribly than any words to the ears of foreign nations. And as to our citizens, they find in it an assurance of wrongs, however accurate or else. But it is not, merely by what has been said, but by what has been done—that my mind is satisfied that the administration never seriously contemplated a war, with a nation, under heaven. That all this came so ostentatiously raised and all this detail of the horrors of war are nothing else than the machinery, by which it is intended to keep this people quiet, through apprehensions of a worse state, under their most oppressive evil, the embargo. We have been told from divine authority, "by their deeds ye shall know them."

The rule is just as true, in relation to professors in politics, as to professors in religion. I ask, sir, who has this majority done, during the two years past, in every moment of which the people have been kept under almost a daily anticipation of war, towards an effectual maintenance of their rights, should war, in fact, result? Why? We have built 70 gun-boats. We have in requisition 100,000 militia. Are either of these intended to fight Great-Britain, or competent to maintain our maritime rights. But we have an army of 5000 men. And how have you appointed officers to that army? Have you done it in a manner to create that sentiment of unanimity so necessary to be inspired, if your intention be to fight a foreign enemy? In the last session, when the proposal to raise that army was before the House, to cry was so universal as that of union. Well, sir. And how did those gentlemen, whose sentiments usually coincide with mine, act upon that occasion. Did we make a party question of it? No. It was supported very generally by us. Now upon what principle have you conducted in your appointment of officers, to that army? As though you wished to unite every heart and hand in the nation, in opposition to a foreign enemy? No. But as though you had no other project than to reward political adherents, or to enforce the embargo laws—I mean not unjustly to charge any member of the administration. But I am obliged to state that I have satisfactory evidence to my mind, that it has been established as a principle by the secretary at war, not to appoint any man to a command in that army, who was not an open partisan of the existing administration. If I am in an error, appoint a committee of enquiry, and I will be the happiest, if it be proved to acknowledge it—[Mr. Love asked if Mr. Quincy was in order. Mr. Speaker concurred he was not]—Mr. Q. continued—I am performing what I deem a great duty, and if the connection between this topic and the subject before the house be denied, I am prepared to establish it. I am contending that if the purpose, for which this army was raised, were to meet a foreign enemy, this principle would never have been adopted in the appointment of officers. I do not believe the fact I state will be denied. But if it should be, it is easily to be ascertained by comparing the applications for appointments to those offices, with the list of those appointments. Now, sir, if the intention were to unite the nation as one man, against a foreign enemy is not this the last policy, which any administration ought ever to have adopted? Of all engines is not a party army the most dreadful and detestable? Is it not the most likely to awaken suspicion, and to sow discontent, rather than concord. This is one reason, on which I rest my opinion, that it was not the intention to go to war, or they would have adopted a principle more harmonizing in relation to the organization of that army.

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, February 2.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Bacon called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Monday for appointing a joint committee to examine the subject of the petition against the mode in which the late election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, was conducted.

Mr. Randolph wished the resolution to be on the table, that the members of the house might have an opportunity to take it into their most serious consideration. He said it appeared to him that under color of a redress of grievances the resolution might go in a very alarming and dangerous manner to enlarge the sphere of action of the

general government, at the expense of the dearest rights of the states. In particular, asked he, is the general government constituted? We, as one of the branches of the legislature, are unquestionably the Senate, the other branch of the legislature, is in like manner the house of representatives. But with respect to the members. But with respect to the electors, who are to all intents according to my apprehension, a judges of their own qualifications and ours; and it appears to me as to the people of any part of this country to prefer petitions to the electoral college as to prefer petitions to the set aside the qualifications of electors, as, sir, as for the convenience and intrigue—such, however, is the intention of this provision; however, answered that purpose is another—the electors assemble in separate sessions in the respective states; but to be considered, to all intents, as a body of men equal in the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the election of the President and Vice-President of the U. S. and judges in the last resort of qualifications and returns. If it is a mere nullity. Sir, when I intended of saying thus much, I did not dream that it would be up—and to be candid I do that the resolution was on the manner of doing business in so very strange and anomalous, it is absolutely impossible for a man to know what will be the subject of any particular day. But it is my recollection, and sir, it must be the extreme sensation which vibrate in this house and throughout a bill introduced into the other member from Pennsylvania touching the election of president and vice-president of the U. S. This subject, one which it is agreed there is no occasion to touch, is not only undisputed but it is the constitution has said that entitled to a number of electors number of its Senators and Representatives who shall be appointed in such the Legislatures shall prescribe attempt to put our hands on the right as well in my apprehension to ourselves the appointment and Vice-President. If we division of the electoral body, dependent of us as we are of the constitution is in my opinion very solution.

Mr. Bacon said he certainly that the resolution should be. He said he was himself certain that this house or before the power of acting on the subject thought an attention due to give them a reference to the house on the subject, for he was by no means certain of the proceeding.

The resolution was ordered.

REPEAL OF THE EMBOARGO.

The Speaker declared the

bill for indefinite postponement.

The house then again committee on Mr. Nichols' bill repealing the embargo and reparation, on the question was decided with the first day of March, or the fifteenth.

After a debate for about question on filling the blank day, the first day of March, No. 57, was adjourned. And the committee the bill, Mr. Randolph, without 58 to 56, and obtained gain.

An amendment of the bill for appropriating money for the construction of Windmill Point, viz. at Windmill Point, disagreed to.

Adjourned.

JUST RECEIVED  
AND FOR SALE  
At the Office of the Alexandria Gazette  
Price 25 Cents  
THE HONEST FRIEND  
In a Series of Numbered Volumes  
President of the United States  
published a publication under  
January 19.

country; what preparations themselves with evaporation. They look to the trial such means as more terribly than any of foreign nations. And they find in it an assurance them by no enumeration ever accurate or eloquent, merely by what has been done—that any has been done—that any that the administration never templated a war, with any war are nothing else than which it is intended to quiet, through apprehension, under their most op-embargo—We have been authority, “by their deeds m.” The rule is just as professors in politics, & religion. I ask, sir, what done, during the two years of which the people under almost a daily anticipations, should war, in fact, We have built 70 gun- in requisition 100,000 of these intended to, or competent to main- rights. But we have an. And how have you to that army? Have you to create that sentiment necessary to be inspired, to fight a foreign enemy! when the proposal to before the House, so as that of union. Well, those gentlemen, whose coincide with mine, act Did we make a party

It was supported re-

Now upon what princi- luted in your appoint- that army. As though every heart and hand position to a foreign en- as though you had no reward political adhe- the embargo laws— to charge any member n. But I am obliged satisfactory evidence to s been established as a etary at war, not to ap- command in that army, parizan of the exist- If I am in an error, of enquiry, and I will be proved to acknowl- asked if Mr. Quincy r. Speaker conciev- Q. continued—I am seen a great duty, and between this topic and the house be denied, I wish it. I am contend- e, for which this army meet a foreign enemy, ever have been adopt- of officers. I do not will be denied. But sily to be ascertained cations for appoint- es, with the list of Now, sir, if the in- nation as one man, my is not this the last ministration ought ever all engines is not a dreadful and detesta- most likely to awaken w discontent, rather one reason, on which it was not the intention they would have a harmonizing in re- on of that army.

T E S.

February 2.

ELECTION. the consideration of by him on Monday committee to examine on against the mode of Electors of Pre- sent of the U. States, state of Massachu-

the resolution to opportunity to take it that under color of the resolution might and dangerous man- age of action of the

general government, at the expence of the greatest rights of the states. In what manner, asked he, is the general government constituted? We, as one of the branches of the legislature, are unquestionably the judges of our own qualifications and returns. The Senate, the other branch of the legislature, is in like manner the judge, without appeal, of the qualifications of its own members. But with respect to the appointment of President—on whom is that authority devolved in the first instance? On the electors, who are to all intents & purposes, according to my apprehension, as much the judges of their own qualifications as we are of ours; and it appears to me as competent to the people of any part of this country, to prefer a petition to the electoral college to set aside the returns of any members of Congress as to prefer petitions to this house to set aside the qualifications of electors. True it is, sir, as for the convenience of the sitting, and also for the prevention of cabals and intrigue—such, however, was the intention of this provision; how far it has answered that purpose is another question—the electors assemble in separate divisions in the respective states; but they are to be considered, to all intents and purposes, as a body of men equal in number to the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, and judges in the last resort of their own qualifications and returns. If not, they are a mere nullity. Sir, when I rose I had no intention of saying thus much on the subject; I did not dream that it would be called up—and to be candid I did not know that the resolution was on the table. The manner of doing business in the House, is so very strange and anomalous, that it is absolutely impossible for any person to know what will be the subject of debate on any particular day. But it is perfectly in my recollection, and sir, it must be in yours the extreme sensation which was produced in this house and throughout the union, by a bill introduced into the other house by a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ross) touching the election of president and vice-president of the U. S. This is a delicate subject, one which it is agreed on all hands there is no occasion to touch. The election is not only undisputed but indisputable.—The constitution has said that each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives who shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislatures shall prescribe; and if we attempt to put our hands on this power, we might as well in my apprehension, arrogate to ourselves the appointment of President and Vice President. If we do away the decision of the electoral body, which is as independent of us as we are of them, the constitution is in my opinion verging to its dissolution.

Mr. Bacon said he certainly should consent that the resolution should lie on the table. He said he was himself by no means certain that this house or both houses had the power of acting on the subject; but he thought an attention due to the memorials to give them a reference to a select committee. He did not wish to commit himself or the house on the subject, for, he repeated, he was by no means certain of the propriety of the proceeding.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

**REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.**

The Speaker declared the motion pending (for indefinite postponement) when the house yesterday adjourned, to be out of order.

The house then again resolved into a committee on Mr. Nicholas's resolution for repealing the embargo and issuing letters of marque and reprisal, on the 1st day. The question was pending on filling the blank with the first day of June, the fourth of March, or the fifteenth of February.

After a debate for about three hours, the question on filling the blank with the most distant day, the first day of June, was NEGATIVE, Noes seventy-three Ayes forty.

And the committee then rose, on motion of Mr. Randolph, without taking any question, 58 to 56, and obtained leave to sit again.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill for appropriating money for fortifications, viz. at Windmill Point, was taken up and disagreed to.

Adjourned.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
AND FOR SALE,  
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
[Price 25 Cents.]  
**THE HONEST POLITICIAN.**  
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the  
President of the United States—to which is  
added a publication under the signature of  
VINDEX.  
January 19.

## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Randolph after some preliminary observations, moved the following resolution, which was adopted and a committee of five appointed.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any advances of money have been made by the War Department to the Commander in chief, contrary to law, and if any to what amount.

The blank in Mr. Nicholas's resolution for raising the Embargo, was filled up with the fourth of March by a large majority.—The question was then put on the passage of the resolution, when Mr. Randolph rose and delivered a Speech of about two hours length in favor of raising the embargo and in opposition to that part of it which authorises the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal. He advocated the suffering of merchants to arm their vessels and repel attacks made on them by either of the belligerents; or prosecuting their trade without arming as they might deem most expedient.

The following declaration of Mr. John Q. Adams, who has passed through this city on his way to Washington, is given on authority which we deem perfectly correct:

Mr. Adams said to a gentleman of this city, that the President was misinformed as to the sentiments of the people of New England on the subject of the embargo—that the opposition to that measure was not confined to Boston and the other sea port towns, but pervaded the country.

This is supposed to be among the reasons of Mr. A.'s visit to the capital.

(Jackson.)

## Senate of the United States.

The bill making appropriations for completing fortifications has passed with a small amendment, and the bill for dividing Indiana territory without amendment. Nothing else material has been done these two days.

## Q U I Z.

*Extract of a letter from Washington, received at Baltimore, dated Jan. 30.*

“Congress are going on ‘in the full tide of successful experiment,’ and discover no disposition to ‘correct the procedure.’”

“Bonaparte’s mother, it is said, has relented. She says if a certain great man can get the appointment of Lord High Admiral of the Gunboats, or the command of the army, and will mount a smart cockade, she will permit him to kiss her——hand.

“Our red brethren,” now here on a visit, have advised him to send a piece of his red \*\*\*\*\*\*, and the head of a horn frog to England as emblems of war. Certain members are very angry with Mr. Quincy, because he declined taking a shot with them: they would not be on a par with him—their heads are too thick.

“A new member took his seat in the Senate a few days since. He brought a certificate of his appointment.

## OLD TORIES!

JOHN MILLEDGE has been appointed president of the Senate of the United States—The oath of allegiance he swore to his sacred majesty, King George the third, is as follows—copied from the Northern Whig: “I John Milledge, do solemnly swear, that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to his majesty king George the third, my lawful sovereign, and that I will at all risks, stand forth in support of his person and government—And I do solemnly disclaim and renounce that unlawful and iniquitous confederacy, called the General Continental Congress; also the claim set up by them to Independence, and all obedience of them, and all subordinate jurisdiction assumed by, or under their authority. All this I do sincerely promise and swear, without any equivocation or mental reservation whatever—so help me God.”

If we had him in Baltimore, what should do with him Robin? Mayhap, the spirit of our constitution would admit of his being tarred and feathered, on the payment of “one cent damages.” (North Amer.)

## Another Colonel.

Mr. Fisk of Vermont, who has failed of a re-election, is to be appointed a Colonel in the army. Whether all the unfortunate members from the North are to be consoled exactly in the same manner, for the loss of the confidence of their constituents, is as yet a moot point.

[Freeman's Journal.]

## IMPORTANT LETTER.

*Extract of a letter from the Hon. JAMES SLOAN, member of Congress from New Jersey, to his friend in Philadelphia.*

I shall now proceed to a very important communication which I wish thee with all possible speed to lay, or cause to be laid before the peaceable citizens of Philadelphia. It is that within a short time past, the leaders of the dominant party in our house, have thrown off the mask, and avow their determination to keep on and enforce in the most rigorous manner, the embargo laws, until they are ready to declare war (doubtless with England) that is to say, we will so oppress the people with unconstitutional, ruinous, and tyrannical laws, enforced at the point of the bayonet, as to compel them to submit to foreign war, as the lesser evil. To prevent this greatest of all evils, spirited but decent memorials from your city (which ranks first in the union) would be very efficacious; as our opponents alledge that the people approve the embargo laws, otherwise they would petition for their removal. The Chamber of Commerce have had a meeting at which the subject of a memorial to congress was agitated, and as I am informed, on the ostensible ground of former memorials having been treated with contempt; but on the real ground of speculation—many merchants having, after the passage of non-intercourse resolutions in our house, made such great speculations in foreign articles, that their interest induces them to wish the embargo to continue for a considerable time longer; but I hope the great mass of citizens, whose sufferings are increased by those speculations and who wish to prevent domestic commotions, as well as foreign war, will be aroused to a sense of the imminent danger in which they stand, before it is too late. If the late law for more rigorously enforcing the embargo laws, does not awaken the free citizens of the middle and eastern states, they will deserve indeed, to be made “hewers of wood and drawers of water” to southern Nabobs, who are now so flushed with the success in the election of another Virginia President, that they appear determined “by a few bold strokes, to silence all opposition.” But I hope they will speedily cause their all powerful voice, to penetrate our splendid walls in such a manner, as to convince the present dominant party, that they will neither submit tamely to be ruined by unconstitutional oppressive laws; nor compelled to go to war unnecessarily, and therefore unjustly with any nation on earth.

“I expect ere this comes to hand, the papers will have announced the loading and departure of a brig from Bath, of superior force to the revenue cutter, who fired to bring her too, but instead of obeying, returned the fire and proceeded on her voyage. Thus has a species of civil war (so called) commenced, which I fear if the plan of enforcing the embargo is persisted in much longer will increase to a deplorable height. Thus have I, from a sense of duty, unbothered myself to thee, with a view if possible to arrest the progress of the ruinous measures adopted by the majority now in power, which it is evident, are more injurious to the peace and interest of these U. States than those so loudly complained of, in '98, '99, and 1800. The people have been basely imposed upon, with the idea that keeping on the embargo, is the only means of preserving peace; whereas, the reverse is the fact—the present measures if persisted in, will require a large military force to execute them, and from the tyrannical manner in which every petty deputy collector is authorised to act, it is morally certain, that opposition of a very serious & alarming nature will soon be made. Whereas I do not entertain a doubt that were we to adopt my friend Mumford’s resolution, we might peacefully enjoy a lucrative trade, with this additional pleasure, that in benefiting ourselves, we should relieve the wants of divers friendly nations, now contending against the unjust demands of Bonaparte, whose conduct latterly, cannot, in my opinion, be approved by any republican, or indeed by any just and humane person.—This plan would also be consistent with sound policy, by laying the Spaniards under a debt of gratitude, which would probably keep open, after peace, an extensive trade to her rich and populous territories on our continent.

“It is probable that some of your citizens may think my interference in this business improper; and that it ought to be left to the representatives of your city. Let such be informed that one of them has been long absent from this place—and the other however worthy and honest a private citizen he may be, appears as a legislator, not to trouble himself with minutely investigating subjects; but prefers an easier, & safer line of conduct, that is to glide smoothly along with the majority.”

Donations this week.  
1 bbl. Midlings, From the friends to  
1 bbl. Herrings, the Poor.  
10 dollars in cash.

February 4.

The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Morris is expected to preach in the Court House next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

February 3.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue store,  
500 bushels of Turks Island Salt,  
on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Philip G. Marsteller.

February 4.

Commodious & convenient Buildings to let.

## TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Brick Dwelling House situated on Queen, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Mrs. GILES.

ALSO,

A very convenient Dwelling, a few doors above the Indian-Queen tavern, on King-street. The terms are moderate.

William Fox.

February 4.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from hunting or shooting, or trespassing in any other manner on that part of the Abington Tract of Land, purchased by the late JOHN WATTS from the trustees of Robert Alexander. The premises are now under the direction of Mr. George Wise, who is authorised in all legal means to prevent any trespass being done.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.  
of JOHN WATTS, dec'd.  
eo3\*

February 4.

## ACARD.

MISS SARAH ROGERS,  
Respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria,

THAT the present week will terminate her stay in this city. She takes this opportunity of tendering her sincere and respectful thanks, to the generous citizens of Alexandria, for the flattering encouragement she has experienced during her short stay, and informs them that the remembrance of their polite attention, will operate as a pleasing stimulus to her future exertions.

February 2.

## Miniature Painting.

THE Subscriber (at Mr. Thorntons, King-street, between Union and Water-streets,) will take

MINIATURE LIKENESSES, ON IVORY,  
At the low price of Ten Dollars each, and warrant them good. Those persons who wish to favour him with their attention, will please to make immediate application, as he will remain in Alexandria for a few days only.

E. ROGERS.

Feb. 2.

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James McGuire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Greeve,  
John Janney,  
Committee of Council.

January 21.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.  
Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.  
Jonah Thompson,  
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

2nd pay't

January 23.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by James Kennedy, sen. BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET, And no where else in Alexandria.

### Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine store, No. 65 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charles-ton and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every sea-man.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In every times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken daily.

### Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last five years, I have been in the habit of taking Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, &c. &c. by Dr. Lee, whenever colds, indigestion, &c. &c. have rendered medical assistance necessary. In these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I several years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throa  
and approaching Consumptions;

### HARN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

### The Genuine Persian Lotion. The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lape remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John MacCubbin, Esq. Mrs. MacCubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from George Coryell, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor Charles Carter, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 55 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 foot alley—Also a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 foot alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. ects

## Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, & state of Maryland, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the house of Elizabeth S. Barber, in St. Mary's near Chaptico, on the 11th day February, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

### The personal property of Richard Bond.

Late of the aforesaid County and state deceased. Consisting of

### Several Negroes, Horses, a Carriage, &c.

Upon a credit of six months. Good security will be required, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums over twenty dollars, all under cash. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

REBECCA WHITE BOND,

Executrix.

January 19 lawsw

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix.

January 19 lawsm

## Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE Mount-Vernon FISHING-SHORE, together with the Striking Tides, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

January 3. 2awm

## ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a gentle manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasture and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2awm

## NOTICE.

I wish to rent my FISHING LANDING at the Mouth of Hunting-Creek.

James Craik.

January 3. 2awm

## To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland. Broad-Creek, 7 law

Dec. 9—(15)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls.,

Clayed do. in boxes'

Coffee in bbls. and bags

Old London Particular, and Market Madeira

Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes,

A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

### PROPOSALS OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDY OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French  
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occa-  
sionally illustrated by French and Eng-  
lish sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word  
according to the most polite usage  
of France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms.

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ly proper and christian names, and of  
the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language  
alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poe-  
try.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles.

The whole carefully compiled from the  
writers, and particularly from the Dictionnaire  
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Le-  
jean, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chamier,  
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,  
Author of Nature Displayed in her most  
teaching language to man, applied to the  
French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictio-  
nary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in  
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon  
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast  
for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and In-  
aldson. This type, although small, is  
its neatness and elegance, extremely grati-  
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from  
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have  
already been so eminently distinguished  
by the greatest accuracy and taste in their  
professions, and a thorough knowledge  
of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes  
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be  
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GRAY.

### Joseph Mandeville, CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

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### AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads } 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels } Muscovado Sugar.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assort-

ed to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Chest-

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpow